

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY.
OWNED AND ISSUED BY
THE WASHINGTON TIMES COMPANY,
TIMES BUILDING,
SOUTHWEST CORNER PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
AND TENTH STREET.
Telephone—Editorial Room, 11.
Business Office, 12.
Price—Morning and Evening Editions, One Cent
Sunday Edition, Three Cents
Monthly by Carrier—
Morning and Evening—Thirty-five Cents
Evening—Twenty-five Cents
Morning, Evening and Sunday—FIFTY CENTS
Sunday.
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID.
Morning, Evening and Sunday—50c
Morning and Sunday—35c
Evening and Sunday—25c
WASHINGTON, D. C. AUGUST 28, 1896.

It is learned by The Times that W. J. Hobbs has been soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for this paper. The public is warned against the fellow, as he has no authority to solicit or make collections for The Times.

BONA FIDE CIRCULATION.

A reference to the statement below will show that the circulation sworn to is a bona fide one.

It is easily possible for a newspaper with an elastic conscience to swell its legitimate circulation enormously, in order to deceive advertisers, by sending out thousands of papers to news stands, which are returned, and which are in fact returned, but never (unless are included in what purports to be an honest statement of circulation).

Intelligent advertisers, however, judge by results, and bona fide circulation doesn't give them. The family circulation of The Times is many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper, and is believed to be fully two times that of its afternoon contemporary.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended August 21, 1896, was as follows:

Saturday, August 15	43,231
Sunday, August 16	23,978
Monday, August 17	43,369
Tuesday, August 18	42,475
Wednesday, August 19	42,303
Thursday, August 20	42,595
Friday, August 21	42,350

Total copies printed, 281,310
Less damaged copies, copies left over, unsold, in office, and copies returned, unsold, from newsstands and branch offices, 28,311

Total, 253,000

I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the circulation of The Washington Times for the week ended August 21, 1896, and that every copy was delivered or mailed for a valuable consideration.

WILLIAM T. OLIVER,
Superintendent of Circulation.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 22d day of August, A. D. 1896.
(Seal) ERNEST G. THOMPSON,
Notary Public.

Twelve Hours Ago.

If you miss any news in the morning edition look in the afternoon. What you're looking for was probably printed in yesterday's evening edition, and as the Times never repeats itself, you'll have to take both editions to get all the news as quick as it happens.

VILAS TO HEAD THE TICKET.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democrat for President.

ROYAL HONORS FOR EARL LI.

Gen. Roger's Program for Receiving Earl Li.

WARRANT FOR WILLIAMS.

Charged with Taking \$500 of Police Funds.

ELECTORS TO BE CHOSEN.

New Jersey Republican Convention Meets in Trenton.

OPINIONS OF THE LETTER.

Confession of the Letter's Conviction with Every Life.

ARMENIANS START A RIOT.

Attack Upon the Ottoman Bank in Constantinople.

FOUR TALKS IN ONE TOWN.

Byron's Versatility as a Speaker Shown at Erie.

BLISS IS CO-RESPONDENT.

His Harry R. Bradstreet is the Presiding Defendant.

WATSON MAY BE NOTIFIED.

But Not with Desired Political Film-works, Probably.

OFFICIALS AGAIN WARNED.

Must Not Actively Participate in Politics.

SEVEN OFFICERS RETIRED.

Result of Findings of the Army Board at Chicago.

SEITZ'S TRIAL CONCLUDED.

Charges Against Him Said to Be Groundless.

UNCLE SAM'S COAL OUTPUT.

Our Production Last Year Greater Than Ever.

BOMBARDING IN HIS PALACE.

Superior of Zanibar Refused to Surrender to Englishmen.

BROOKLYN SHOWS SPEED.

Oral Trial Trip of the Big New Cruiser.

CALLED HER HUSBAND A CUR.

William McNamara Confronted by His Angry Wife.

AT HIS CHILD'S DEATHBED.

There Richard Dorney Met the Woman He Would Marry.

MINISTER SOUNDLY BEATEN.

Accused to Kill a Young Lady in Norfolk.

VON LUCK IN HARD LUCK.

Arrested on Charges Preferred by His "Friends-in-Law."

NEW OFFICERS FOR SHIPS.

Commanders Who May Be Detached from Sea Service.

MACKAY'S ACT UNEXPLAINED.

Would He Suicide Refuse to Make a Statement.

A Huge and Disastrous Bunco Game.

My friends, the conspiracy which we have to meet is a conspiracy which has for its ultimate object the striking down of silver as one of the standard moneys of the world. And that can only mean a gradual and continual increase in the purchasing power of the dollar, and that means an indefinite season during which the holders of fixed investments gather more than they loan and during which those who owe debts will pay more than they agreed to pay; an indefinite season during which it will be more profitable to hoard money or loan it than invest it in enterprise or property. I ask you to point if you can to a single instance in the history of the world where the people have prospered by an appreciable standard. What we want is a dollar that will maintain its parity with the property which that dollar is to buy, which will injure neither debtor nor creditor, but give us a standard that approximates justice between man and man. How are we going to get it? By having enough of standard money to keep pace with the demand for money and increase of population. Gold does not give you that money. We believe that gold and silver will. In advocating the restoration of the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution we are advocating a system which will bring us back to something near stability in the value of the dollar. I believe that we are right.—From Mr. Bryan's Rochester Speech.

The pending silver campaign is nothing more nor less than a gigantic political bunco game in the interests of a solid South and the Western mining States, with candidate Bryan and the prominent Democratic leaders as chief bunco steers. Free silver is advocated by the South as a means of defeating the growing protection sentiment and of maintaining the supremacy of the Democratic party; the Western mining States expect to profit through a rise in the price of silver, brought about by free silver agitation. All intelligent Democratic leaders, North, South, East and West, know that bimetalism without European cooperation is an impossibility, and that it has never been in practical operation in any country. They also know that Congress will never pass a free coinage bill, and they understand that it cannot be done. For these reasons they are deceiving the public, and it is time light were thrown on their scheme, that the victims of their bunco conspiracy may see the true political situation.

Bimetalism, or the double money standard, has never been enforced for any length of time by any country, although history points to repeated attempts to do so, and equally as many failures. The United States held her mints open to free coinage until 1873, but at no time did we have bimetalism, except in name, notwithstanding the fact that the legal ratio between gold and silver was changed several times to enforce it. In 1792 Jefferson and Hamilton fixed the first ratio at 15 to 1, but the commercial ratio rose the next year, and gold was so undervalued that speculators sent it abroad. In 1793 the use of Spanish light-weight coin was legalized, and this had the effect of causing our newly-coined silver to be exported. To stop this kind of speculation President Jefferson, in 1806, issued the following order through his Secretary of State, and in consequence no more silver was coined for thirty years thereafter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 1, 1806.

SIR—In consequence of a representation from the Director of the Bank of the United States that considerable purchases have been made of dollars coined at the Mint for the purpose of exporting them, and as it is probable that further purchases and exports will be made, the President directs that all the silver to be coined at the Mint shall be of small denomination, so that the value of the largest pieces shall not exceed half a dollar. I am, &c.,

ROBERT PATTERSON, Esq. JAMES MADISON.

Director of the Mint.

During the first ten years of the present century the commercial ratio of gold and silver averaged 15.61 to 1. In the second ten years it fell to 15.51 to 1, and in the decade of 1820 to 1830 it rose to 15.80 to 1. Even these slight fluctuations forced all the gold out of the country, and in 1834 the coinage ratio was changed to 16 to 1, to prevent its exportation. While the bill authorizing this change was under consideration, Senator Benton declared in a speech in the Senate that out of the \$11,852,890 of gold coined up to 1834, not a dollar was to be seen, and all had been sold and exported. A few years' trial of the 16 to 1 ratio showed that silver had been undervalued, and by 1839 the ratio declined to 15.62 to 1, and nearly our entire silver currency was exported. Consequently, in all the years, from 1839 to 1859, only \$1,328,823 of standard silver were coined. Therefore, through President Jefferson's executive order stopping the coinage of silver, and the disparity between the commercial and coinage ratios, bimetalism was actually prohibited in the United States up to 1859. After that came the era of depreciated currency, and although the commercial ratio of gold and silver fluctuated between 15.47 to 1 and 15.57 to 1, neither of these metals were in circulation, because of the premium they commanded.

In the face of these facts no one but a political demagogue or an ignoramus can advocate bimetalism. It has never existed nor can it become a practical financial policy until all the great commercial nations agree to coin or otherwise use the entire gold and silver product, and then to maintain bimetalism their money must be minted at the same ratio. Alone and unaided the United States would fail to enforce a coinage parity between gold and silver just as it did up to 1873. Were a coinage law enacted we would fall to a silver basis and become as financially unreliable as Mexico or any other silver country.

But neither Mr. Bryan nor any other well informed silverite expects Congress to act favorably on a silver bill. The entire movement is a Democratic bluff for political effect, and were it not for the panic involved the public could afford to let it go unchallenged. But the loss of confidence created by two or more years of Congressional agitation, the consequent money famine brought on by the withdrawal of gold, the distress of wage-earners from lack of employment, and the wholesale failure in business circles aggregate too costly a sacrifice to this attempt at political bunco.

The scheme must be defeated and the effort to array labor against capital to insure a bunco success must be met by reasonable argument. The welfare of the entire

people and the honor of our great nation are too valuable, too precious to be made political catpaws for designing politicians. The question of white or black supremacy in the South is a sectional issue that should be settled as such, and the well doing of the mining States should not be promoted by the overthrow of general prosperity. Instead of being a party to a conspiracy to "strike down silver" the United States has adopted the only practical method of keeping it in circulation. Our monetary system is composed of \$600,100,000 of gold, \$625,600,000 of silver and \$383,300,000 of uncovered paper, and there are only two larger (France and Belgium) per capita monetary systems in the world. If there is lack of money, it is because there is lack of business. Both are waiting for public demand, but neither will be available until the steers of the pending bunco game have been placed in the ballot box cooler.

In the morning edition of The Times tomorrow it will be shown conclusively that gold has not appreciated and that there has been no general decline in prices on that account.

City Brevities

Policeman Mason, of No. 5 station, is taking his vacation.
Policeman Contello, of No. 6, is off on a fifteen days' vacation.
Policeman Lord, of No. 8 station, is off on leave of absence.

Assistant Foreman Schlorf, of engine No. 10, returned to duty yesterday.
Mr. Nebel, of Ninth precinct station, has gone on a trip to Colonial Beach.

Mr. Nathaniel McKay, of 1008 B street, is building up addition to his home.

Preston Aston and Guy L. Totten are camping at Piney Point for a few weeks.

Mr. Paxson, of 1148 Ninth street northeast, has just returned from Elliot City, Md.

John McNeill, of 619 M street left yesterday on a short trip to Atlantic City.

Fireman Webb, of No. 7 engine house is on a short visit to London county, Va.

Fireman McGarry, of engine No. 10, left yesterday on ten days' leave for Atlantic City.

Policeman Gough, of No. 6, has returned from a fifteen days' trip to New Rochelle, N. Y.

Miss Margaret Kolb of Frederick City is visiting friends on Sixth street north west.

Mr. Charles Osborne, of C street southeast, is spending his vacation at Pitt Point.

Mr. Samuel Morgan, of Capitol Hill, is spending the season traveling in Switzerland.

Mrs. Smith, of 1120 H street northeast, has returned home from a visit to Frederick, Md.

Policeman Shannon, of No. 8 station, is a member of a new son, who arrived yesterday.

Mr. A. Gassman, of Eighth and M streets northwest is spending some time in Atlantic City.

Dr. W. G. Bentz, of 1214 U street northwest, returned home yesterday from Atlantic City.

Mr. W. W. Cato, of No. 734 Fifth street northwest, has returned from his visit to Warren, Va.

Mr. Charles Wagner, of No. 481 L street northwest, is going to Atlantic City for a few weeks.

Mr. T. Schuchman, of No. 1209 I street northwest, is going to the mountains for a short vacation.

Messrs. Dudley Bright, J. Calverwell, J. McNeill and C. Harpner are away for their vacation.

A new ship is being laid on Connecticut avenue, between Twelfth and Twenty-first streets northwest.

Mrs. J. Edgar Murphy, of Richmond, is visiting Mrs. W. T. White, at her home, 1017 G street northwest.

Mr. F. A. Lott, and Dr. Little, of the Postoffice department, have gone to Minnesota to be absent three weeks.

The Chicago and Wagonmakers' associations were in a hot dispute at Ben's Hall.

Miss Lillian returned to her home, corner Ninth and I streets northeast, Wednesday, from a visit to Liberty, Md.

Messrs. Edward and Vivian Bradford of Washington, D. C., were in the city for a two weeks' trip to Philadelphia and New York.

Lucy Cortland and Mary Smith, two inmates, escaped from the reform school at Annapolis last evening. They have not been caught.

Mr. A. M. Martin and Col. L. R. Bostick and the Messrs. Bostick of Hampton, S. C., are in the city on their way north for the summer.

A court-martial is in session at Washington Barracks, investigating the charge of violation of army regulations against several enlisted men.

Sergeant Frank Kelley, of the Eighth precinct, accompanied by Will Barrett and Eugene Connor, is on a ten days' trip to New York, Lowell and Boston.

The executive committee of Bricklayers' Union No. 2, last evening to compile its weekly report to be submitted to the union at its meeting this evening.

There will be a meeting of the Union Republican Club at 923 F street northwest, Friday night, to which Republicans and sound money men will be admitted.

Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Greene, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, who has been in bad health for some time, and who is now on his vacation, is reported much better.

Dr. Hawley, who has been in charge of the Physicians' Sanatorium for the past two years, has left Washington for Staunton, Va., where he will practice his profession.

William Henry, colored, was treated at Emergency Hospital last night by Surgeon Turner for a scalp wound, caused by a mishap thrown by Edward Haynes, colored.

Hon. Charles Lyman, president of the Civil Service Commission, and family, who have been spending some time in Reading, Pa., returned home yesterday.

Monte Leon Robinson, colored, who gave yesterday as a wheel, was arrested by Cycle Policeman Dodge last night for riding a bicycle without a lamp. He left \$2 collateral.

The McKinley and Hobart Marching Club met in their regular meeting, last night, and drilled for their next public event, the reception here of their delegates to Milwaukee.

Richard Phillips, colored, fell while playing hand ball yesterday, and fractured his leg. He was taken to Emergency Hospital, where the fracture was reduced by Surgeon Turner.

The Confederate Association met last night at headquarters, on Pennsylvania avenue, and discussed the movement for the Battle Abbey. This association is working for Washington as the site.

Sergeant Perry, chief inspector of police headquarters, was sixty-three years old last night. He celebrated the event by showing up for duty at the appointed time and dispatching as much public business as usual.

Mr. George P. Conn, already pleasantly familiar to the attendants at Metzerott Hall, has been appointed press agent for the new Columbian Theater, in which the initial performance will be given on September 12.

"The Abolition," an organization for social and intellectual improvement of its members, was incorporated yesterday. It is to have a board of governors numbering

eleven. The incorporators are J. Frank Boston, James N. Austin, Lincoln Brown, E. A. Savoy, H. L. Johnson, Clinton C. Johnson, James H. Holmes, George W. Scott, Hamilton Turkey, J. W. Mays and S. B. Jackson.

Archie W. Tinsdale, a clerk, twenty-five years old, was scolding last night when Policeman Durall ran across him at H and Seventh streets and caused him to put up \$5 collateral for his appearance in court today.

James W. Reddick, a cement worker, twenty-seven years old, was overcome by heat yesterday, and a terrible offense by a physician was sent to his home at No. 3813 F street northwest in a police patrol wagon.

Mr. Edward G. Niles has been appointed lecturer on electrical jurisprudence at the National School of Electricity, near the Capitol. Mr. Niles is a graduate of the Maryland Agricultural College and of the University of Maryland.

Mr. George Sebeck, of Eighth street and Maryland avenue, has just returned home from Buckeye, Blue Ridge Mountains, Va. He brought home a live rattlesnake four feet long, which he intends presenting to a doctor.

An enjoyable lawn party and entertainment was given at the Brightwood Avenue church yesterday evening. The grounds about the church were brilliantly illuminated, and an excellent musical and literary program was rendered.

The Washington contingent of the Department of the Potomac and Woman's Relief Corps, Department Potomac, G. A. R., will leave tomorrow for St. Paul, Minn., to participate in the thirtieth annual encampment of the Grand Army.

Mr. Charles Humphreys, son of Major Humphreys, deputy quartermaster, War Department, who was recently appointed as assistant engineer, has been ordered West by the Secretary of War, to establish a new military post, and will be absent about a month.

Willie Beck, six years old, living with his parents, on the Bladensburg road, was sent to town yesterday morning by his mother on an errand. While lost his way at Eleventh and E streets, and began crying. Officer Hall happened along and sent Willie home in the electric car.

Golden Commandery, No. 712, United Order of the Golden Cross, will hold its regular meeting at the Scottish Rite Temple, No. 1407 G street, this evening. The election of officers, begun at the last meeting, will be completed and the new staff will be installed. The commandery has now a membership of 200.

Harvey Weatherington, a messenger boy employed by the District Mutual Reinsurance Company, ran into a carriage at Sixth street and the Avenue at 10 o'clock last night. The boy was dragged under the wheels of the horse-drawn carriage and sent Willie home in the electric car.

James Miller, a produce dealer, living at 2015 Ninth street northwest, attempted to jump from a moving Ninth street car near his home yesterday afternoon, when life became fastened to the car and he was dragged under the wheels of the car and taken to Garfield Hospital.

Fire, caused by spontaneous combustion, was started in a lot of rubbish in a small shed at No. 337 Missouri avenue northwest shortly after 10 o'clock last night. An alarm was sent in from box 14, but the services of the department were not needed. The property, which belongs to William Young, was damaged to the extent of \$10.

Henry Allen, a bricklayer, living at 930 Seventh street northeast, last night became involved in a difficulty with William Ferguson, his neighbor, and Allen charged a hammer at Ferguson. A charge of assault and battery was sworn out against Allen at No. 9 station by Ormon, Ferguson's son, and Allen spent last night contemplating the situation in a cell.

The finest, the best bonnets, only \$1 per 100 feet. If you want bonnets, 75c per 100 feet. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

GEORGETOWN.

St. Ann's Parish fair closed last night. Excellent music was furnished for the dancing by the St. Paul's Drum Corps.

The choir of St. Dominic's was the guests of the evening, and rendered several selections.

The proceeds were far beyond the most sanguine hopes of the fair, and the whole affair was pronounced a grand success.

Among the well known Georgetown, Tenleytown and Washington people present were: Messrs. Lester Collins, Pease, Calahan, Bowles, Muntz, McKinley Ames, John Brown, Krieger, Gasser, Madanes, Shooker, Fama, and Shaffer, Messrs. Pease, Whiner, Ward, Shattman, Cook, and Ender.

About three weeks ago President Phillips of the Metropolitan Railway Company reported extensive thefts of expensive insulated wire from the Georgetown terminals of the road.

Sherrif Burrows of the Seventh precinct was assigned the task of discovering the perpetrators of the deed, and last night after a piece of very clever work landed two suspects at the station.

The men are Arthur, alias "Doc" Taylor, and John R. Smith, both of whom were known to have been taken on the night of the robbery to a grove above Roanly, on the Virginia side of the river, which is known as Deadman's Hollow.

Here the men burned the insulation from the wire and soon after disposed of it as old copper.

The second of the two 700 horse-power dynamos which are being placed in the new power plant of the Potomac Light and Power Company, on Water street, was successfully placed in position yesterday, and will be in working order within the next week.

The dynamos will have a fly wheel twenty feet in diameter, and the whole apparatus will weigh in the neighborhood of twenty tons.

Mr. Charles Harper, assistant foreman of Engine Company No. 5, Georgetown, left yesterday for a ten days' visit with his family at Park Road away on Long Island.

Fireman John Dwyer returned to duty at No. 5 station a day leave, spent at Cape May.

Policeman Bally, of the Seventh precinct, is off on leave.

Crocker's Shoes, 939 Pa. Ave.
Men's \$4 and \$5 Shoes, \$2.29.
Just think of Men's \$4 and \$5 Russia Calf Shoes and Oxford, Black Calf Shoes, White Canvas Oxford, Lace Canvas and Bicycle Shoes, in all the various styles of toe, selling for only \$2.29. 'Tis evident from the above that we intend to "hurry out" the shoes during this sale—in a hurry, isn't it?
CROCKER'S, 939 Pa. Ave. Shoes Shined Free.

RAILWAY MEN ARE READING

Employees in Washington Studying Up on Sound Money.

Presidents Cowen and Ingalls Supplying the Literature—No Persecution of Free Silverites.

Two of the railroad magnates, whose roads run through Washington, are taking part in the campaign of education of their employees on the sound money question. One of them is Mr. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio and of the B. & O., and the other is Hon. John K. Cowen, receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio.

Mr. Ingalls is a constant visitor to Washington, and lives here at times with his family, on K street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Mr. Cowen is always a very near neighbor, as he lives in the Monumental City suburb of Washington.

Mr. Ingalls is a Presidential possibility, being one of the men most prominently mentioned as the candidate on the gold ticket. He is, of course, a Democrat.

It is not generally known that Mr. Ingalls is not only a free silverite, but also a free silverite in relation to his employees' presidential campaign. He has contributed a large sum of money to the Republican Congressional committee to be expended in sending sound money literature to the railroad people in his jurisdiction. This class of literature is of course, not of the Democratic kind, and was only to be had from the Republicans.

When Mr. Ingalls was last in Washington he said that he wanted his men to understand the questions involved. He wanted them to read up on the sound money side, which is the side of their business, and his, and that after that they could use their own judgment. The vote of this railroad will be a material consideration.

A report was circulated a day or two ago that the employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were soon to receive an official circular on the money question, and that it was to be signed by President Cowen and General Manager Burt of the Ohio River Railroad. This was talked about as a good deal by the employees, but up to last night they had not received any such document.

Some of them said, however, that they had received some money literature under the Congressional frank of Mr. Cowen, and notably among the documents was the speech of Mr. Carlisle in New York. It is possible that the railway company will ask its employees officially to prepare themselves for voting by reading up on the main subject at issue.

None of the employees at this end of the line had heard of the alleged discharge or suspension of employees on the Ohio River road or on the Baltimore and Ohio by reason of their free silver views. The latter reporter asked six of the employees on various incoming and outgoing trains the Baltimore and Ohio road last night what their political views were. Four of them were out and for sound money; one said he was for "Bryan and sound money," and the other said he didn't know. One reporter had a right to ask his views.

Miss Lulu Kramer Finally Confessed She is Mrs. Oliver.

Miss Lulu Kramer, of Alexandria, had a very pretty and romantic story to tell of her life in the city of Washington.

She is a young and highly educated young gentleman of this city, who, for reasons best known to himself, wooed and won Miss Lulu Kramer with all the secrecy of a great many of the happiest of love affairs.

On the 25th of May he and Miss Kramer were married in one of the Methodist Episcopal churches in this city. It was agreed that the bride should return to the maternal home in Alexandria, while the bridegroom should remain in Washington. Marvellously enough, this interesting secret was faithfully kept until Wednesday last, when, exactly three months from the date of the marriage, on Wednesday Mrs. Kramer, mother of the bride, urged her daughter to go to the country on a visit which was to last for some months. This prospective long separation induced the bride to name a secret, which she did with such good grace that all concerned were reconciled, and all is now going on merrily as though the marriage had never been.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver have been heartily congratulated, not only in their marriage, but on the solemn fact that so interesting an event could have been so long kept a secret.

BYRAN COMES HERE SEPT. 17.
Date Practically Settled and His Reception Will Be Prepared For.

The date for the visit of William J. Bryan to Washington has been practically set for September 17 and the occasion will be made the most important demonstration of the local campaign by the Democratic managers.